

The Times' Daily Short Story.

HIS ONE GOOD ACT

(Original.)

Everybody said that John Gaunt's name fitted him admirably, not so much that he was a thin man, but that he was such a plain one. As for his modesty, it was of the first water. There was but one occasion when he got the better of it, and that was when he presumed to ask Cornelia Wadsworth, a girl very much younger than he, to marry him. Her reply to his proposition was that she would not marry a man a quarter of a century older than herself. Upon receiving this reply John's victory over his modesty was turned into a rout.

"Yes," he said, "I'm too old for you; altogether too old. Besides, I'm not such a man as such a girl as you ought to marry. You are always doing good, while I don't remember in all my life having performed but one good act."

"What was that?" asked Cornelia.

"Years ago when I lived in a lawless community and it was necessary to elect a sheriff of my county the people, realizing that the sheriff was likely to be killed most any day by some desperado, cast about for the man who could best be spared and pitched upon me. I had a good deal of trouble and some narrow escapes from horse thieves and such like and was nearly killed two or three times.

"One day a murder was committed on a farm lying out in a sparsely settled region, and I was sent to arrest a man who was strongly suspected of the murder. He wasn't a murderous looking man at all, but a peaceable farmer with a wife and two little children. He was very much surprised, but made no resistance, leaving his terror stricken wife and going with me without the least resistance. Indeed, he said he would rather not live at all than live with such an imputation resting upon him. I took him to the county seat and lodged him in jail.

"There were some suspicious circumstances that pointed to him as the murderer, but he was such a respectable appearing man and told his story so honestly that he was acquitted.

"There was a man in those parts—I always believed he owed the accused some grudge—who declared that if he wasn't hanged by the county the job would be done by a committee. The day the trial came to a conclusion I learned that this fellow was in town and an effort would be made to lynch the prisoner as soon as he was made free. So instead of turning him out I took him to my house. That night I was awakened by a hammering on my door, and, taking my gun, I raised the sash of an upper window and asked what was wanted. I saw a dozen men below and knew well enough without

asking what they had come for. When they told me I parleyed with them, having sent one of my deputies I had kept in the house on purpose to some of the best men in town notifying them to come and help. I held the lynchers till they saw persons hurrying from different directions. Then they tried to batter down my door. They couldn't do this very easily, for I always kept bars ready and had slipped them in place. Seeing that I had baffled them, their leader shot at me, giving me a wound of which I bear the scar today. Then the party, seeing my men gathering in large numbers, made off for re-enforcements.

"A horse and buggy was got out of the barn, and, though wounded, I drove my man away under cover of the darkness. You see, I couldn't let any one else do it, as I was sheriff. No one ever knew where I took the man, but no one ever saw him in that region again. I went out and got his family and carried them to where I had taken him. The reason why I mention this work as a good act is because his wife told me it was. There was a little girl in the family that I carried in my arms. She looked at me kind of queer and when I went away gave me a hug that I've never forgotten."

Cornelia listened to this brief narrative with a constantly growing interest. When it was finished her shining eyes were fixed on John Gaunt, her lips were parted, her breath came quick.

"What was the name of the man you saved?" she asked.

"Harlow—William Harlow."

Miss Wadsworth continued to gaze upon John Gaunt with an expression that had not been a stupid fellow, would have set his heart bounding.

"You see," he continued, "that you're right not to take a man for a husband who, besides being much too old for you, never did but one good act in his life, and I have always considered that to be nothing more than any one would have done under the circumstances."

"I think any good and brave man would have done it," replied Cornelia.

"Just so," said John, easily convinced from her words that even what he had been told by the wife of the man he had saved was purely emotional.

"But sometimes," the girl went on, "being good and brave even in the line of duty counts for a great deal. The world is full of heroes and heroines, but they don't always meet with a merited reward. You saved a man's life, and in saving his life you saved his wife and children from a terrible blow and lives of misery."

"I never happened to think of it in that light," said John.

"Heaven sometimes sends us a reward for doing a good act long after it has been done. You wish the love of a woman. I will be that woman. I am the little girl who hugged you. My father changed his name after his trouble. I am Cornelia Harlow."

And for the second time in her life she hugged her father's preserver.

ELIZA B. ARTHUR.

ILLINOIS DEADLOCK

Weary Delegates Talk of a Thirty Day Recess.

LEADERS HOLD THEIR FORCES

Change From Ballot to Ballot Insignificant—After Four Days of Fruitless Voting Many Convention Members Go Home, Leaving Proxies.

Springfield, Ill., May 19.—Restless news was on the increase among the delegates to the Republican state convention. Many announced an intention of going home, fearing a few of their associates to vote their respective delegations. In the rank and file there was a growing inclination for a recess of thirty days, but so far as known none of the candidates was favorable to such a course. Appearance indicated that the breaking of the deadlock would be long deferred if the event should await an agreement between candidates. All night Governor Yates and his campaign committee remained at work on the upper floor of the Leland hotel conferring alternately with the Deane and the Lowden leaders.

It is stated that, while a combination between the governor and one of the other of the Cook county candidates was somewhat nearer than ever before, nothing had been concluded.

Neither Yates, Deane nor Lowden was willing to concede that his chances were less promising than those of his rivals. No one of the candidates seemed willing to enter a combination which would eliminate himself.

Before the opening of the convention Lowden delegates marched into the hall led by a band, each carrying a placard with the motto, "Lowden For Ever."

Chairman Cannon called the convention to order and the call of the thirty-ninth ballot began. This resulted, Yates, 483; Lowden, 396; Deane, 442; Hamlin, 112; Warner, 59; Sherman, 2; Pierce, 30.

The fortieth ballot was practically the same: Yates, 482; Lowden, 396; Deane, 440; Hamlin, 111; Warner, 40; Sherman, 2; Pierce, 30.

The forty-first ballot resulted: Yates, 484; Lowden, 399; Deane, 433; Hamlin, 111; Warner, 41; Sherman, 2; Pierce, 31.

The convention then on motion took a brief recess. Several of the delegates shouted, "Make it thirty days," but no one asked for recognition to offer an amendment, and the motion to recess prevailed.

OHIO POLITICS.

Republican Convention Names Chicago Delegates and State Ticket.

Columbus, O., May 19.—The Republican state convention named as delegates at large to the national convention Senators Dick and Foraker, Governor Herrick and George B. Cox. The delegates were instructed to vote for the nomination of President Roosevelt.

Charles P. Taft, publisher of the Cincinnati Times-Star, and Noah H. Swayne of the Toledo bar were nominated without opposition for electors at large, as was Lewis C. Laylin of Norwalk for a third term as secretary of state. William T. Spear was nominated for supreme judge on the third ballot.

Governor Herrick was both temporary and permanent chairman of the convention.

Michigan Republican Convention. Grand Rapids, Mich., May 19.—With no prospect of a fight except on the question of the resolutions declaring for primary reform the Republican state convention was called to order here to select four delegates at large and four alternates to the national convention, elect a new state central committee and a chairman and nominate fourteen presidential electors. It was conceded before the convention began that three of the delegates at large will be Thomas J. O'Brien of Grand Rapids, D. M. Perry of Detroit and Captain Thomas Walters of Ishpeming, with Ralph Loveland of Saginaw and Frank H. Gilchrist of Alpena contesting for the fourth place. President Roosevelt will be endorsed, and there were indications that Hitt would be endorsed for the vice presidential nomination.

Bitter Contest at Madison.

Madison, Wis., May 19.—Factional feeling between the Republican factions prior to the opening of the Republican state convention at the University gymnasium was keyed up to a high pitch. The question "Will there be a bolt of the antithesis?" was asked on every hand and remained unanswered in any definite way. Such a state of affairs never before existed in Wisconsin. The appointment of delegates in accordance with the state central committee's ruling on the contested delegations gave to La Follette approximately 530, and to the opposition 455 delegates.

Standing Pat in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., May 19.—In the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention there is no opposition to Senator W. B. Allison, Senator J. P. Dolliver, J. W. Byrhe, and Governor A. B. Cummins for delegates at large. District delegates to the national convention were chosen in the eleven district caucuses before the state convention met. The vote of the delegation stands twenty for the "stand pat" idea, and six opposed. The most interest was centered in the selection of the committee on resolutions. Out of

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IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Quotations on the Leading Products That Are in Demand.

Boston, May 18.—Butter has eased off a little under full receipts and a light demand: Northern creamery, 20 @ 21; western, 19 1/2 @ 20; Vermont dairy, 18 @ 19; renovated butter, 19 @ 17.

Cheese is quiet and lower. Old cheese is slow of sale and new cheese is not yet quotable. Round lots, Vermont twins, 9 1/2 @ 10; New York twins, 10 @ 10 1/2.

Eggs are steady in demand, with prices firmer on choice nearly stock. Western eggs are plenty and easier. Choice nearby, 21 1/2 @ 22; eastern, 19 1/2 @ 20; western, 18 1/2 @ 19.

Beans are quiet, but prices are firmly held. Carload lots, pea, \$1.95 @ 2; medium, \$1.95 @ 2; yellow eyes, \$2.75 @ 2.80; red kidneys, \$3.10 @ 3.20; California small white, \$2.30 @ 2.35; foreign pea, \$1.85 @ 1.95; foreign medium, \$1.90 @ 1.95; jobbing prices, 10 @ 15c higher.

The wholesale market for green vegetables has been fairly active, and prices, generally speaking, are steady. Most dealers report a good business, though not quite up to that of the previous week. A few vegetables are quoted somewhat lower than a week ago, but most products are as high as, and in some cases higher, than they were last week. The receipts of native asparagus have been fairly large, but the demand is very good, and the price is only a shade below what it was a week ago. The advent of the native product has hurt the call for southern grass, and the latter has had a very slow sale. Cabbage is plentiful, but it is slow steady.

Bernuda onions have been coming forward freely, but a good demand prevents lower quotations. Egyptian onions are steady and in fair demand. Peas are in better supply and consequently rule slightly lower. Rhubarb continues to grow cheaper with the approach of warmer weather. Spinach is plentiful. The supply of string beans is good, but prices hold up under a fairly good demand. Tomatoes are having a fair sale. Turnips are quiet but steady. The potato market has been rather dull. Prices are lower all around. The receipts of the lower grades have been rather large and they are cheap. New potatoes are steady, with both the supply and the demand small. Vegetable quotations follow:

Potatoes—Hebrons, \$1.15 @ 1.25 a bushel; Green mountains, \$1.15 @ 1.25; Dakota red, \$1.05 @ 1.05; Canadas, \$1.05 @ 1.05; Bernuda, new, \$3.50 @ 3.50 a barrel; Florida, new, \$3.50 @ 3.50.

Onions—Bermudas, \$2 a crate; Egyptian, \$3.25 @ 3.50 a bag; leeks, \$1 a dozen bunches.

Turnips—Yellow, \$1.50 a barrel; white, \$2; flats, \$1 a bushel.

Spinach, etc.—Spinach, 25 @ 35c a bushel; dandelions, 25c a bushel; beet greens, \$1 a bushel; kale, \$1 a barrel; cabbage, new, \$1.75 a crate.

Lettuce, etc.—Hot-house lettuce, 30 @ 75c a dozen heads; hot-house watercress, 35 @ 50c a dozen bunches; parsley, 75c @ \$1 a bushel.

Tomatoes—Hot-house, 25c a pound; fancy Florida, \$1.75 @ 2 a crate.

Miscellaneous—Asparagus, natives, \$1.25 @ 2 a dozen; southern, 30 @ 4; beets, \$2.50 a bushel; hot-house bunch beets, \$1 a dozen; carrots, \$1.50 a bushel; parsnips, \$1.50 a bushel; cucumbers, \$2 @ 4 a box; eggplants, \$2 @ 2.50 a crate; peas, \$1.50 a basket; peppers, \$2 a crate; rhubarb, native, \$1 per cwt; Hubbard squash, \$40 a ton; summer squash, 50c @ \$1.25 a crate; string beans, \$2.25 a crate; butter beans, \$2.25 a crate; white celery, 50 @ 75c a bunch.

The receipts of apples have been light during the past week, but the supply is far greater than the demand, and prices are easy. No. 1 Maine Baldwins are quoted at \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel. Other kinds are very quiet. There have been liberal receipts of strawberries, but the choice lots meet with a ready sale at good prices. The arrivals from North Carolina have been rather poor in quality. The best lots brought 11 to 12 cents, but most of the consignments sold at prices that hardly paid the shipping expenses.

Hay is firm for the best grades, with a good demand. Receipts are moderate. Straw is quiet. Millfeed is steady. Hay, No. 1, \$20.50 @ 21; low grades, \$19 @ 19; rye straw, \$25 @ 26; oat straw, \$10 @ 11.

Some cuts are higher, but generally port provisions are steady and unchanged. There is a less liberal movement of hogs than for the preceding week, but the supply is fairly good in numbers. The quality is fairly good as a rule. Prices at prominent markets average about \$4.70 per 100 pounds.

Fresh beef is easier, prices having declined about 1-4c from the top and

about 1/2c within two weeks. The demand is light and the supply ample. Lambs stiffened up at the end of the week, and veals are also firmer, with the supply better in hand. Muttons and yearlings are steady. Western spring lambs, 14 @ 15c; fall lambs, 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2c; eastern springers, 8 @ 7c each; yearlings, 8 @ 8 1/2c; muttons, 7 @ 8c; veals, 9 @ 10c.

The demand for poultry is still quiet and prices show little change. Fresh killed western turkeys, 16 @ 17c; frozen western, 18 @ 19c; northern chickens, broilers, 25 @ 30c; frozen western chickens, 14 @ 16c; fowls, northern, 15c; western, 15c; spring ducks, 25 @ 28c.

The bulk wheat crop report seems to have had an opposite effect upon the market and prices promptly declined. There has, no doubt, been considerable damage to the winter wheat crop in certain sections, but conditions have been very favorable to spring wheat wherever planted. The crop, however, is late and in some sections seeding has not yet been completed.

KIPLING NEW JEREMIAH.

John Hopkins Students Gave Him Credit For Bible Quotations.

President Remsen of Johns Hopkins university has made the discovery that few students in that institution are familiar with the Bible, says a special dispatch from Baltimore. In a recent address before the Woman's club of Roland Park in Baltimore he spoke of the woeful lack of good English in schools. One great cause for this ignorance he believed to be the general neglect of Bible reading in homes and colleges, and he regarded such neglect as a grave menace to the development of true literary style.

To find out how much or how little the Johns Hopkins students might know concerning Biblical subjects the faculty decided on an impromptu examination of eighty students. They did not know that they were being examined at all or for what purpose, but, since their papers were not to be held up against them in the way of examination judgment, the faculty felt excused for making the experiment.

An editorial from a newspaper was chosen containing two Biblical references, one to the Ethiopian changing his skin and the other to the shadow moving backward on the dial. The editorial was read to the class, and its members were asked to tell where these quotations were from and to say whether their use in the editorial conformed to their meaning or their association in which they were originally used. In telling of the papers Dr. Remsen said:

"I read every one of those eighty papers, and the writers had evidently struggled with those questions in a wonderful way. Some few knew in a general way that the quotation about the Ethiopian was from the Bible, but that was all. Several connected it vaguely with a leopard changing his spots. Some hazarded a well known book of natural history concerning the spotted leopard. Others evidently connected it with jungle tales, and gave Kipling as the source. Only one man out of the eighty knew exactly the allusion and where it came from.

"I felt a keen interest in that young man, and when his card was brought to me a few days later I went gladly to welcome him. His errand was wholly foreign to the Biblical quotation, but, as he was leaving me, I remarked, 'You are a close reader of the Bible.' 'Yes,' he responded in some surprise, 'I do read the Bible closely. I hope to study for the ministry.'"

A CHURCH FOR BOYS.

Congregational Pastor's Plan to Train Youths in Right Paths.

Wilmotte, an aristocratic suburb of Chicago, has an aristocratic church of the Congregational denomination. The pastor of this particular church, the Rev. H. S. Haskins, is said to have been a bad boy once upon a time, and his heart now opens to all the wayward boys that can be brought to his notice. This particular church is building a new house of worship, and the structure is to contain many things that will attract the youngsters. A special room will be set apart for boys, a gymnasium where the youth of the town may meet and go through the exercises under a teacher. Boxing in a mild form is to be allowed. Baths and a handball court are part of the attractions.

"The future of the nation lies in the training of the boy in the right path," said the Rev. Mr. Haskins. "The boys need our assistance, and they shall receive it. I was a boy once, and not a very good boy at that. The boys must be taken care of; if not in one way, why, then, in another. They need encouragement."

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A CHINAMAN'S PROPHECY.

How Li Hung Chang Foretold the Russo-Japanese War.

How Li Hung Chang knew that a war was inevitable between Russia and Japan and why he believed Japan to be increasing her army and navy for that purpose are described in an article by Carl Frederick Ackerman in Harper's Weekly. Just after the Boxer hostilities Li Hung Chang visited the Russian legation every day, and was believed to be in sympathy with Russia in her occupation of Manchuria. It was suggested that the powers would never allow Russia to acquire Manchuria.

"The powers will not permit Russia to acquire this territory," Mr. Ackerman ventured. "Then there is Japan. What will Japan say?"

Now he snarled. One could not blame him. It was touching a delicate subject with the old man.

"What can Japan say? And are not the midako's soldiers the best equipped in the world? Why did they perform so well on the march to Peking? They had been trained, they are being disciplined today for some great trouble that is to come. No one knows the resources of the Japanese empire. Her navy is increasing, her regular army is immense, and her regiments in reserve are without number. She is preparing."

"Do you mean that Japan will some day fight Russia?"

"Russia took Port Arthur after Japan had taken it from the Chinese. That is all I will say. There is a term in your country, 'Get even.' I heard

General Grant, the greatest soldier in the world, use it. Perhaps Russia!"

"Russia and Japan will fight?" I asked in surprise.

"What is Japan arming for? For what great epoch in her history is she preparing?"

He said that he spoke too quickly and upon a subject that might cause him trouble before his soul left the earth. Life, even then, was very sweet to him.

"It is only my idea, my prophecy," he hastened to explain. "How can I tell?"

"DON'T'S" FOR PREACHERS.

President of a Methodist Conference Gives Advice to Newly Ordained.

"Never provoke your congregations to laughter, and keep your names out of newspapers," was the advice given by President Little of the Maryland Methodist Protestant conference to the young ministers who were ordained the other day, says a Baltimore dispatch. Continuing, the president said:

"Don't advertise yourself and your sermons by taking up commonplace subjects.

"Don't go on vacations. There are some ministers who never deserve any vacation.

"Don't be housekeeper and preacher at the same time.

"Don't try to imitate any one. Be yourself and yourself only.

"Don't think it will help you to let people know that you have made great sacrifices to enter the ministry.

"Don't try to get an article for a price cheaper than is asked for it. Be manly.

"Don't always be looking for your salary.

"Don't borrow money under the statement that the stewards are lax in their work. If you run up bills and borrow money and impress upon the people you are serving that you need the money, they will soon begin to believe that you are working for the salary and not for the upbuilding of the Lord's kingdom."

Titles in Japan.

To be made a noble of Japan is not an empty honor, but has a material advantage. Every new noble receives a donation of \$5,000, which sum in the case of the higher nobility is raised to \$10,000 and \$15,000.

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